

Coins Supplementary to Thomas' Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli, No. V.—By C. J. RODGERS, Honorary Numismatist to the Government of India.

(With Plates IV and V.)

I began drawing the coins in the accompanying plates when on a visit to Sir Alexander Cunningham, at Simla, in 1885. During the time I was Archæological Surveyor, I had but little leisure for drawing coins, though I came across many novelties in my tours and saw many in the collection made by the Afghan Boundary Commission. Since the Archæological Survey was closed, my time has been fully taken up with work on coin catalogues. In this work, I again saw many coins new to numismatics, but they did not often belong to the period or the portion of the empire treated of in Mr. Thomas' "Chronicles." Sometimes I came across coins accidentally, and sometimes while making a catalogue of the coins I had previously collected and had afterwards sold to the Panjāb Government, I discovered that there were coins to which I had not previously paid sufficient attention. Meanwhile some of the coins I had drawn were edited, but not in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The last coin I drew was finished in the last week of March 1894.

The coins in the plates are without arrangement. They were drawn as they came under my notice.

This is the last supplement I shall be able to give to Mr. Thomas' excellent work. There are, I know, many coins now known which were not known to Mr. Thomas and which I have seen but not noted. For example, the copper coins of the Sūrī Islām Shāh, with mint names on them, are now somewhat numerous, but they have not been edited. Again the many varieties of the coins of 'Alāu-d-dīn of Khwārizm have not been drawn. It is a pleasure to me, however, to know that all these coins are in the museums of India. They will give employment to future numismatists.

It must not be supposed that our knowledge of the coins of the kings who ruled over India for about 300 years before the time of

Bābar is complete. It is far from being so. There are coin stores in India which have never been examined. There are many bāzārs which have never been visited once by any numismatist. New small finds are constantly being made, and are finding their way into the bāzārs. I never make a visit to any town without getting some novelties. It is my conviction that were the bāzārs of all the towns of Northern India to be carefully examined, a vast number of coins hitherto unknown might be obtained. In Amritsar the other day, I found a coin of Humāyūn's struck at Champānīr. It had on it, however, the singular legend فتح چنپانیر ۹۴۲ "The conquest of Champānīr, 942." Again in the same city, I lately obtained a mohur of Ḥasan Shāh ibn Ḥaidar Shāh of Kashmīr, dated 876 H. This is as yet unique. Coin No. 19 of the present supplement is another case in point. It was purchased by me in the bāzār at Sōnpat. The beautiful coin No. 36 was given me as a medical fee by a coin dealer in Dehlī, although all I told the man was to send his son at once to an eye-hospital.

Uncatalogued collections pay for being examined. I had had coins Nos. 37-40 for many years. It was only when I examined each coin with a view to describing it accurately, that I discovered what they were. Since I drew No. 4 I have come across another type of the coins of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Khusrau Shāh in the collection of an amateur. It is the smallest type and has on it, on the obverse خسرو شاه, and on the reverse بحضرت دهلي. Again of the coins of Naṣrat Shāh I have lately discovered a new type. It is one weighing 138 grs., but has on it only دارالملک دهلي and نصرت شاه سلطان. It is double the weight of the coins on which these legends usually occur.

It is quite true that old coins are being bought up with avidity, and that many are annually being taken or sent out of the country, but nevertheless, annually, many novelties are coming to light. All that is wanted is that some one who knows what they are, should be appointed to go round and collect them. Then our museums would annually be enriched with many treasures. This means, however, that the museums should have an annual grant made to them for coin purchases. I cannot conceive of public money being better spent, for all museum collections are for the use of the public.

I proceed to describe the coins drawn in the accompanying plates IV and V. Their metal and weights are shown on the plates. Each coin is drawn equal to its actual size.

PLATE IV—

(1) Obv. السلطان الا
عظم غياث الدنيا
والدين

Rev. Horseman to right.

This coin was in the collection of the late Sir Alexander Cunningham. It is the last coin on which the horseman appears. I ascribe it to Ghiyāsu-d-dīn Balban.

(2) Obv. In six foil:—

سلطاني
فيروز

Rev. In six foil

خليفة
ابو الفتح

(3) Obv. In square, inscribed in a circle:—

السلطان
الشهيد

Rev. In square, inscribed in a circle:—

عبد
الملك

This is a coin of Yalduz with Mu'izzu-d-dīn as the Martyr-sultān. Nos. 2 and 3 were also in the cabinet of Sir Alexander Cunningham.

(4) Obv. السلطان الا

عظم ناصر الدنيا
والدين ابو
المظفر

Rev.

خسرو
شاه السلطان
ولي امير المو
منين ٧٢٠

This is from my own cabinet. It is a new type of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Khusrau Shāh.

(5) Obv. سلطان
تغلق شاه

A new coin of Tughlaq Shāh II, 790 H.

Rev. المومنين
نائب امير
٧٩٠

(6) Obv. نصرت شاه
في
سلطان

Rev. المومنين
نائب امير

(7) Obv. شاه
شير
السلطان خلد
الله ملكه ٧٩٩ (٩)

Rev.
The Kalima.
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Probably "Shēr Shāhī" in Hindī.

(8) Obv. سيف
الملك
الا عظم
ابو المظفر
محمد بن سام

Rev. Horseman to left.

(9) Obv. In circle:—

السلطان
الشهيد محمد

ابن سام

غزته في شهر سنة احدى عشر وستمائة

(Ghaznih, 611 H.)

Rev. عبده

الملك المعظم
سلطان الشرق تاج
الدنيا والدين
(يلدز) السلطان

This is again a coin of Yalduz with his master's name and his own on it.

(10) Obv. الملك المعظم

ناصر الدنيا والدين

ابو المظفر محمد بن

ابوالفتح

Rev. In a square inscribed in a circle:—

The Kalima.

Margin:— في محرم سنة

Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 were in the cabinet of Sir Alexander Cunningham. No. 10 he assigned to Nāṣiru-d-dīn Muḥammad Qarlugh.

(11) Obv. In a square:—

السلطان الاعظم

شمس الدنيا والدين السلطان

المعظم ركن الدنيا والدين

فيروز شاه

Rev. In a square:—

في عهد الامام

المستنصر امير المؤمنين

في شهر سنة ثلاث

وثلثين وستمائة

Above in margin دهلي

* This is from the same cabinet as No. 10. It is peculiar. It has the name of father and son on the obverse. On the reverse only the name of the mint *Dehlī* is in the margin. The year comes along with the name of the *Khalifah* in the square area. This is a unique arrangement. The whole coin indeed is unique.

(12) Obv. In a circle:—

السلطان الاعظم

معز الدنيا والدين

ابوالمظفر كيقباد

Rev. In a circle:—

الامام

المستعصم امير

المؤمنين

Margin:— ضرب دهلي في سنة

ثمان ثمانين وستمائة السلطان

(Dehlī, 688 H.)

Traces of margin.

Thomas gives no mohur of Kaiqubād. This one is in the cabinet of L. White King, Esq. Others are known.

(13) Obv. الواثق بتائيد

الرحماني نصرت شاه

سلطاني خلد

ملكه

Rev. في زمن الامام

امير المؤمنين

خلدت خلافته

۸۰۰

This is from my own cabinet. It is now in the Lahore Museum.

- (14) Obv. محمد شاه
فرید شاه
خضر شاه
(ضرب) حضرت دہلی
(Dehli)
- Rev. خلدت
المومنین
۸۴۲
امیر
(842 H.)

From my own cabinet. I believe all coins of this size of Muḥammad Shāh bin Farīd have the name of Khizr Shāh also on them.

- (15) Obv. In double circle :— محمد تعلق
- Rev. الراجي
الرحمة الله
الكریم

Traces of margin.

This new type of Muḥammad Tughlaq's coin was discovered by me on one of my tours.

- (16) Obv. In a rayed circle :— تاج
- Rev. Over a bull some of
the letters of *Çrī*
Sāmanta in Hindī.

I ascribe this coin to Tāju-d-dīn Yalduz, تاج forms from تاج just as شمس and شمس from شمس and شمس. This new coin is from my cabinet.

- (17) Obv. In a rayed circle :— رضيه
- Rev. Standing bull and over it
Çrī Sāmanta Dēva in Hindī.

I was the first to bring to notice coins of Razia with her name رضيه in a rayed circle. This second type of the same coin I also discovered.

PLATE V—

- (18) Obv. السلطان الاعظم
غياث الدنيا والدين
تغلق شاه
سلطاني
- Rev. في زمن الامام
امير المومنين
ابي عبد الله
خلدت خلافة

In margin.....دهلي.....

The margin reads from outside.

This unique mohur of Tughluq II, was sent to me by Dr. Hoernle.* The Khalifah's name being عبد الله assigns it to Tughlaq Shāh II.

- (19) Obv. السلطان الاعظم
غياث الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر تغلق شاه
السلطان
- Rev. السلطان المعظم
ناصر الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر ابراهيم شاه
السلطان ابن السلطان

* [It belonged to the Hōshangābād find; see *Proceedings, A. S. B.*, for December, 1888. It is described and figured in Dr. Hoernle's paper "On some new or rare Muhammadan and Hindū Coins," *ante*, Vol. LVIII, p. 31, and pl. IV, fig. 2. It is now in the British Museum.—ED.]

This unique coin, which is now in the British Museum, was obtained by me at Sōnpat, near Dehlī, in my third archæological tour together with a hemi-drachma of Agathokleia. It was struck in Bengal. It has on it the name of Tughlaq Shāh I of Dehlī, and of the Nāṣiru-d-dīn whom he conquered in Bengal. From this coin we learn that his name was Ibrāhīm Shāh. This is not recorded in any history to which I have had access. Unfortunately neither side has room for a margin.

(20)	Obv.	غياث شاه السلطان الخلجي ٦٦ (٨)	Rev.	السلطان ابن السلطان ولي عهد
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I have not met with any other coin of this type. It seems to reveal to us the fact that Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khiljī struck coins in the reign of his father. 866 is 14 years before the time of his father's death and his own accession. The use of the term *Walī'ahd*, or heir, is common on such occasions.

(21)	Obv.	السلطان المعظم	Rev.	ناصر الدنيا والدين
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This beautiful silver anna of Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd is the second one I have discovered. I have one in my fourth Supplement. I gave a silver anna of Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Balban in the third Supplement. I believe these three are the only ones known.

(22)	Obv.	في زمان الامام المستكفي بالله امير المؤمنين ابو الربيع سليمان خلد الله خلافته	Rev.	In double circle:— والله الغني و انتم الفقدا
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This mohur seems to have been struck from odd dies. The obverse is the same as the reverse of the mohur No. 328 of the B. M. Catalogue, and the reverse is the same as the obverse of No. 276 of the same catalogue.

(23)	Obv.	سيف الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر حسن قرغ	Rev.	In a circle:— لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله الظاهر بامر الله امير المؤمنين ثلاث
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Margin:—

This unique rupee is in the cabinet of General M. Gossett, C.B. It has two peculiarities. On the obverse instead of *الحسن* is *حسن* only. On the reverse the Khalifah's name is *الظاهر* who was Khalifah from Ramzān 622 to Rajab 623 H. As in the margin we have the unit figure *ثلاث*-3, we may conclude that this coin was struck in 623 H. This is the only known coin on which the name of the Khalifah is found.

This fact speaks well for the communications between India and Baghdād.

- (24) Obv. شمس (الدنيا)
و الدين
السلطان Parts of a horseman to right.

This is a new type of Shamsu-d-dīn Iltimish.

- (25) Obv. عدل
السلطان Rev. عدل
السلطان
Six-rayed star. Six-rayed star.

I assign this to Shamsu-d-dīn Iltimish.

- (26) Obv. شمس
الدنيا و الدين
ايلتمش
السلطان Rev. Horse to right.
Instead of horseman a six-rayed
star or sun.
Above, remains of Hindī letters.

Nos. 24, 25 and 26 are from my cabinet.

- (27) Obv. In a circle :—
السلطان
الا عظم ابو
الفتح محمود
بن محمد بن سام Rev. An elephant to left.

This coin I ascribe to Maḥmūd, son of Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Muḥammad bin Sām.

- (28) Obv. In double square, in-
scribed in a circle :— Rev. In double square, inscribed
in a circle—

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
السلطان الا عظم
غياث الدنيا و الدين
ابو الفتح محمد بن سام

الناصر لدين الله
السلطان المعظم
معز الدنيا و
الدين ابو المظفر
محمد بن سام

Margin :—

هو الذي ارسل رسوله &c.

Margin :—

ضرب هذا الدينار في شهر سنة تسع
و تسعين و خمسين

This beautiful gold coin, bearing the names of Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn and Mu'izzu-d-dīn, is from the Boundary Commission collection, as is No. 27.

(29) Obv. In a circle:—

السلطان
الاعظم غيا
ث الدنيا و الدين
ابو الفتح محم
د بن محمد سام

Rev. In a circle:—

An elephant to left.

(30) Obv. In hexagon made by two equilateral triangles intersecting each other:—

محمد بن
سام

Rev. In hexagon as on obv.

ابو الفتح

Nos. 29 and 30 are assigned to the same as No. 27.

(31) Obv. ابوبكر

بن ظفر بن فيروز شاه
سلطان حضرت دهلي

Rev. الخليفة

عبد الله خلد
خلافته ٧٩١

On this coin of Abū Bakr's we have the mint "Dehlī" plain.
The mint is on no other known coin of this king.

(32) Obv. دهلي

السلطان
الاعظم معز
الدنيا و الدين

Rev.

Horseman to right.

Above him, بهرام شاه

This small coin of Mu'izzu-d-dīn Bahrām Shāh is unique.

(33) Obv. تغلق (شاه)

سلطان ضرب
بحضرت دهلي

Rev. الخليفة

امير المومنين
خلد خلافته

This is a new type of the copper coins of Tughlaq II.

(34) Obv. (ابوالمظفر)

ابراهيم (شاه)
سكندر (شاه)
السلطان

Rev.

امير المومنين
خلد خلافته ٩٢٦

Dated coins of Ibrāhīm Lodī, over 80 grs. in weight, are extremely rare.

(35) Obv. In hexagon made by two interlacing equilateral triangles:—

شاه
فيروز

In an octagon:—

بحضرت
دهلي

These small coins of Firōz Shāh have generally عدل above the obverse. Here it is omitted. It is a coin of Jalālu-d-dīn Firōz Shāh.

(36) Obv. In a circle :—

الله الكافي

A knot.

Rev. A knot.

الخليفة المستكفي

A knot.

This beautiful coin of Muḥammad Tughlaq's was found by me at Dehli. It is now in the British Museum.

(37, 38, 39, 40) Obv. In a
rayed circle or rayed area :—

قطب

Rev. Bull and remains of
Hindī letters.

These coins I ascribe to Quṭbu-d-dīn Aibak, but with some diffidence. قطب forms from قطب as معزي from معز, شمس from شمس, and تاج from تاج. If I am correct, then these four coins are the only ones of Quṭbu-d-dīn Aibak known. They were all in the cabinet I sold to the Panjāb Government two years ago. I did not myself know of their existence, till I was compelled to examine each coin carefully for the purpose of entering it in the Catalogue. These coins are all from different dies : they are now in the Lahore Museum.

Catalogues of the coins in the Lahore Museum, the Indian Museum, and the Museum of the Asiatic Society are now in different stages of progress. When they are completed, we shall see what coins are in these museums. From what we know at present, the coins of India itself are but poorly represented ; while the coins of Asia, of Central, and Western Asia, the very cradles of mankind and of civilization and the fountains of all Indian History, are but very imperfectly shown. The truth is that we are only beginning to find out what vast fields of history are capable of being illustrated by coins. Coins, however, being themselves intrinsically valuable, money is required at every stage of the enquiry. Unfortunately, one of the most enthusiastic of our collectors and one who possesses extensive knowledge about everything that has hitherto been obtained, is an excessively poor man, and he often has to pass by, to let slip out of his hands, precious and new coins, simply because he has not the means wherewith to purchase them. This should not be the case.

Just lately, the collections of Dr. Stülpnagel, late Principal of the Lahore Government College, of Thomas Higgens, Esq., Pleader, Lahore, and of Eugene Leggett, Esq., of Kurrachee, have been dispersed. They all contained precious and unique things. The first collection has gone to Chicago, where it is a wonder, and nothing more ; the second and third collections are simply scattered, but not one coin has gone to any Indian Museum. The collection of the late Pandit Ratan Narain, of Delhi, was full of unique coins, chiefly of the Sultans of Delhi. It has gone whole to America. The vast collection of Dr. Da Cunha, of Bombay,

was sold by Sotheby in London. No coins, therefore, out of both these came to any Indian Museum. There is now in the market, the collection of General Gossett, which has many unique coins in it, and some which though not unique are very rare. This will, we fear, share the same fate as the others. Now, the British Museum secured some of Dr. Da Cunha's coins. That institution has an annual grant made to it for the sole purchase of coins. Hence, when coins are sold which they are in want of, they can always get specimens of them. But it is not so in India. I would ask to be allowed to plead for our museums on behalf of their coin collections. I would ask those native gentlemen who are interested in the future of their own land, to come forward and assist in putting our museums on a sound financial footing. Money cannot be better spent than by bestowing it in grants to the Trustees of Museums for the purchase of objects of interest. We have now well-educated natives of India who are also rich men. It is to them we must look for the future prosperity of our museums. Many of these gentlemen are members of different learned societies. They would, I feel sure, if asked, take a prominent part in the management of our museums. This seems one of the objects we should aim at. Englishmen are always coming and going. India is not our home. It is for those to whom India is a home, to adorn that home with the relics of by-gone days; and from no series of relics can so much information be obtained as from coins.
